THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year ...

...side person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

J. B. PRINTING.

The Publishing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J. B. Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on ... and neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. D. BROCKWAY, G. W. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 46
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 34

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
Two inches	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Knickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacob.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Isaac Dewitt.
Commissioners—W. H. Y. Mottey nolds.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, I. H. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murph
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Ent.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board of Poor Directors—Directors—O. P. Ent, Secretary, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Berwick. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory

President of Town Council—B. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Ent & Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxson, resident; C. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. m. Peacock, President; J. R. Roldson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Pus in, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Class Meetings—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.

Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Services—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

Meets in "the little brick Church on the hill," known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

CATAWISSA

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EVERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 40-ly

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.

WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street,
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can get gold on can get greenbacks. We need a person everywhere to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $70 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profit be work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug. 9, '77-1y

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
SPICES, SPICES, SUGAR SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania,	
North American of Philadelphia, Pa	
Franklin, of "	"
Pennsylvania of "	"
Farmers of York, Pa.	
Hanover of New York.	
Manhattan of "	"

Office in Market Street, No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y*

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

S. E. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —3m

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct 14, '77-tf

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "ENT BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near court House.
aug. 10, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB BOMBOY, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Bomboy, late of Centre township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Edward Hartman of the Centre twp., and P. E. Bomboy, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executors without delay.
EDWARD HARTMAN,
P. E. BOMBOY,
Executors.
nov. 2 '77-6w*

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

THOMAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,958,000

March 26, '77—y

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW,
give us a trial

Next term begins
MONDAY, JANUARY 21 1878.

For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NO. 1 BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 18th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Empire Transportation Company has ceased to transact business, and has entered on a liquidation of its affairs preparatory to its dissolution as a Corporation.
JOS. D. POTTS, President.

The Empire Line, formerly owned and operated by the Empire Transportation Company, will continue to be operated as heretofore, but for account of its new owners.
F. J. FIRTH,
nov 16, '77-1m Gen. Manager Empire Line.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE ISSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted. Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77-1yr.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
OSTERS, &C., &C.
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

VEGETINE
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor,
Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.
The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.
Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.
The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.
Tetter, salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alcrative effects of Vegetine.

Erysipelas.
Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.
Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward applicati n can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores
Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.
For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.
Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them

Piles.
Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.
If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.
Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.
Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.
In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE
Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.
nov.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions
Rupert's Old Stand
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town
April 7, '77-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates,
&c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

READ THIS
No Continued or Sensational Stories in THE
People's Ledger
Eight large Pages; 48 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with selections from the pens of such writers as NASBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MISS LOUISE ALCOTT, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, and MRS. MARY HOLMES.
Youths', Humorous, Scientific, Fashion, Housekeeping, and News Departments complete.
COMPLETE, PURE, SENSIBLE, FASCINATING STORIES each week. Full of Fun and Wit. A peculiar feature of the PEOPLE'S LEDGER is its short anecdotes and Paragraphs for which it has a wide reputation.

SPECIAL OFFER.
AS AN EXPERIMENT, and to induce you to give us a trial, we offer to send THE LEDGER to any address every week for three months on trial, on receipt of only 50 cents. We ask only a trial.
THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER is an old-established and reliable weekly paper published every Saturday.
R. K. CURTIS, Publisher,
712 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-3m

BLANK NOTES without endorsers for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Miscellneous.

FORMATION OF COAL.

BY JULES VERNE,

IN "BLACK INDIES."

During those geological periods, when the terrestrial apheroid was still in process of formation, a thick atmosphere surrounded it, completely saturated with watery vapors, and largely impregnated with carbonic acid. Little by little these vapors were condensed in diluvian rains, which fell as if thrown from the necks of millions and thousand of millions of bottles of seltzer-water. It was, in truth, a liquid charged with carbonic acid which overflowed in torrents on a sticky soil spongy, subject to sudden or slow change of form, at that time kept in a half fluid condition as much by the heat of the sun as by that of the internal mass. The internal heat was not then confined to the center of the globe. The crust of the earth being thin and not thoroughly hardened, allowed the heat to escape through its pores. Hence a phenomenal vegetation; such no doubt as is produced on the surface of the inferior planets, Venus and Mercury, being nearer than the earth to the central blazing luminary.

The soil of the continents, still spongy, was then covered with immense forests. Carbonic acid, so necessary to the development of the vegetable kingdom, abounded Besides, vegetation developed itself in the form of trees. There was not a single herbaceous plant. Everywhere were enormous clumps of trees, without flowers, without fruit, of a monotonous appearance, which could not have sufficed for the nourishment of a single living creature. The earth was not yet prepared for the advent of the animal kingdom.

Such was the composition of these antediluvian forests. The class of vascular cryptogams prevailed. The calamites, a variety of the tree *Euisetaceæ*, the *Lepidodendrons*, a kind of gigantic *Lycopodiaceæ*, seventy-five feet in height and two or three feet in diameter, *Asteropodiums*, ferns, *Sigillaria* of gigantic proportions, of which they have found impressions in the mines at Sainte-Etienne; in fact all the enormous plants, to which we find nothing analogous except among the most humble specimens of the habitable earth. Such were the few varieties of species, but enormous in their development, which composed exclusively the forests of that period.

These trees were immerged in a sort of immense lagoon or swamp, made perfectly moist by the union of fresh and salt waters. They eagerly assimilated the carbon which they absorbed by degrees from the atmosphere, yet unfit for the functions of life, and we may say that they were designed to store up this carbon in the form of coal in the very bowels of the earth itself.

In fact this was the period of earthquakes—of those upheavals of the soil due to the internal working and the plutonian labor which suddenly modified the yet uncertain features of the earth's surface. Here, swellings which became mountains; there, gulfs which filled oceans and seas. Then, entire forests buried themselves in the crust of the earth, passing the shifting layers, until they found a resting place, such as the primitive soil or the granite rocks, or in sinking, formed a resistless mass.

This is the geological order; the primitive soil; next, soil from other places, composed of primary rocks; then the secondary formation, in which the coal deposits occupy the lower strata; then the tertiary formation and above, the alluvial deposits.

At this period, the waters unconfined and widespread, tore from the scarcely formed rocks materials to make schist, sandstone, and limestone. These fell on the sub-forests, and deposited the elements of the strata which lie over the coal. In time—periods counted by millions of years—these rocks hardened, formed layers, and, enclosed under a thick shell of pudding-stone, schist sandstone, compact or friable, gravel and pebbles, the whole mass of imprisoned forests.

What took place in this gigantic crucible, where was accumulated vegetable matter, burned at various distances? A truely chemical operation—a kind of distillation. All the carbon that these vegetables contained agglomerated, and by degrees the coal was formed, under the double influence of an immense pressure and the high temperature produced by internal forces, so near it at this period.

Thus, then, was one kingdom substituted for another in this slow but irresistible reaction. The vegetable was transformed into the mineral. All these plants, which had lived a vegetable life, under the active agency of these early days, petrified. Some of the substance enclosed in this vast herbatium, partially destroyed, left their imprint on other products more rapidly mineralized, which preserved them, as it were, with a hydraulic engine of incalculable power. At the same time, the shells, the zoophytes, the starfish, polrypes, spirifarae, even fishes, lizards, brought in by the waters, left on the coal, still soft, their clear impression, as it beautifully drawn.

We must here remark that all the plants whose impressions have been found belong to the species now limited to equatorial regions. We may thence conclude that at this period heat was equalized over the globe whether carried by currents of warm water, or caused by the inner heat reaching the surface through the porus crust Thus is expalined the formation of carboniferous deposits in every latitude of the earth.

Pressure seems to have played an important part in the formation of the carboniferous deposits. In fact, to its degree of power we owe the various kinds of coal used in industrial pursuits. Thus, in the lowest beds of coal strata, we find the anthracite, which almost entirely deprived of volatile material contains the greatest amount of carbon. In the highest beds, on the contrary, appears lignite and fossil wood, substances in which the quantity of carbon is infinitely less. Between these two strata, following the degree of pressure applied, we find veins of graphites and coal, good or bad. It may be affirmed that the lack of sufficient pressure has prevented the bed of the peat marshes from being entirely changed.

Thus, the origin of coal, wherever found, is simply this: The burying under the crust of the earth of great forests of the geological period, then mineralization of vegetation in the course of time, under the influences of pressure and heat, and the action of carbonic acid.

Meanwhile nature, usually so prodigal, has not burned enough forests for a consumption which may comprehend some thousands of years. The coal will fail one of these days, that is certain. A forced rest will then be imposed on the engines of the world, if some new combustible does not replace coal. At a period more or less distant there will be no more carboniferous deposits, unless those covered by an eternal bed of snow, in Greenland and on the borders of Baffins' Bay, the working of which is next to an impossibility. It is inevitable fate. The coal business of America, still prodigiously rich, those of Salt Lake, Oregon, and of California, will one day yield an insufficient amount. It will be the same with the mines of Cape Breton and the St. Lawrence, the deposits of the Alleghanies, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Even if the carboniferous seams of North America were ten times greater than all the deposits of the whole world, one hundred centuries will not have passed before the million-mouthed monster of industry will have devoured the last morsel of the world's coal. The scarcity, we know, will first be felt in the Old World. There exist many beds of combustible material at Natal, Zambeyi, Mozambique, and Madagascar, but their regular working presents the greatest difficulties. Those of Burmah China, Cochin China, Japan and Central Asia will soon be exhausted. The English will have certainly emptied Australia of her coal products, rather freely buried in its soil, before the day when coal will fail in the United Kingdom. When that period arrives, already the carboniferous seams of Europe, worked to their extreme limits, will have been abandoned.

We may judge from the following figures of the quantities of coal which have been consumed since the discovery of the first deposits. The coal basins of Russia, Saxony, and Bavaria comprise six hundred thousand hectares (a hectare is two acres, one rood, and thirty-five perches); those of Spain, one hundred and fifty thousand; those of Bohemia and Austria, one hundred and fifty thousand; the basins of Belgium, forty leagues long by three wide, also count one hundred and fifty thousand hectares, which extend under the territories of Liege, Namur Mens, and Charleroi. In France, the basin situated between the Loire and the Rhone, Rue-de-Gier, Sainte Etienne, Gwars, Epinac, Bianzy, Creuzot—the works of Gard, Alois, Grand Combe those of Aveyron at Aubin, the deposits of Carmaux, of Barsac, and Graissenac—in the north, Auzin, Valenciennes, Lens, Bethune, will cover about three hundred and fifty thousand hectares.

The richest coal country is, undeniably, the United Kingdom. This, excepting Ireland, in which there is hardly any combustible material, possesses enormous carboniferous riches; but, like all riches, they may be exhausted. The most important of these different basins, that of Newcastle, which occupies the sub-soil of Northumberland County, produces, per year, as much as thirty millions of tons; that is, nearly one-third of the amount consumed in England and more than double that produced in France. The basin of Wales, which has gathered quite a population of miners at Cardiff, at Swansea, at Newport, produces annually ten million tons of the fine coal known by that name. In the center are worked the basins of the Counties of York, Lancaster, Derby, and Stafford, less productive, but yet giving a considerable supply. Finally, in this part of Scotland, situated been Edinburgh and Glasgow, between these two arms of the sea which indent it for such a distance, is spread one of the greatest coal deposits of the United Kingdom. Altogether, these various basins comprise no less than one million six hundred thousand hectares, and produce annually nearly one hundred millions of tons of coal. But why discuss it? The consumption will become such, owing to the demands of industry and commerce, that these riches will be exhausted. The third thousand of the Christian era will not be finished before the miner's hand will have emptied in Europe these storehouses, in which, to use a true illustration, is concentrated the solar heat of the first period.

This table will show, by the increase in the consumption of coal, the periods assigned by the last calculations to the exhaustion of combustible minerals in Europe:

France.	1,140 years.
England, ...	800 "
Belgium, ...	750 "
Germany, ...	800 "

In America, allowing for the annual consumption of five hundred million tons, the deposits will produce coal for six thousand years.

A Romance of the Penitentiary.

It seems for the past two years, boarding in a private family, there has been a very lovely young lady, who spends her time among her flowers and birds, reading and visiting her lover, who is confined in the prison. Some three years ago they became engaged, and one evening, after a concert, stopped at a fashionable restaurant for an oyster stew. While engaged in discussing it and sweet nothings, a half-drunken rough walked in and insulted the lady. With the hot blood of youth the young lover sprang to his feet and seeing more than his match in size, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot if the bully said another word, which he did, repeating the insult. The defender of the fair one fired, shot his man dead, and after a brief trial was trotted to Joliet for a couple of years. Loth to leave her lover in his banishment, the lady who had plenty of money in her own right, took up her residence near the penitentiary, her visits to which have kept up the spirits, and therefore the health of her lover. All her preparations are made for the wedding day, now near at hand, and even a new suit ordered for the expectant groom, who will in a few weeks throw off the shackles of iron for the light and sweet ones of matrimony.—*Chicago Letter in Cincinnati Inquirer.*

TO PREVENT MOTHS.—Moisten with turpentine a small linen rag and place it in the chest or wardrobe, renewing it two or three times a year, and no moths will enter there. When furs are packed away in the Spring, they should be beaten well with a small rattan, in order to dislodge any egg of the moth; afterward brush thoroughly; and sew up carefully with a linen pillow case; over all pin newspapers, leaving no crevice where an insect could insinuate itself.

People Who Drink.

OBSERVATIONS IN FIRST CLASS BARROOMS.

"Monsieur X" thus writes to the New York *Sun*:

Physicians say that nearly two thirds of their male patients suffer in one way or another from alcoholic poison.

No close observer will be disposed to doubt this.

From the low shops on South and West streets, along the line of more fashionable saloons on and near Broadway, in the vicinity of the old post office, in the gilded retreats that gird the Astor house, in the several places of note on Printing House square, in the cozy boudoirs of Union square, and in the magnificent marble palaces that fringe Madison square, not omitting the frescoed club room and the dingy slop shops of the extreme east side—from the first to the last, and in them all, the same story of intemperance may be learned.

I went into the basement of one of Gotham's greatest architectural piles this morning, and stood at the end of the counter, half an hour, to see what was done.

There were four bartenders, all busily engaged.

In that brief time they sold to all sorts and conditions of men two hundred beers, thirty-two whiskies, ten lemonades, two plain seltzers, and three gin cocktails.

It was an exceptionally busy half hour, to be sure; but as I took my seat at a little table near the counter, I noticed in the next half hour, and made a memorandum to guard against mistakes, a sale of one hundred and thirty beers, fifty whiskies and six gin cocktails.

The men who drank were not "bums."

Very many of them are known to the world of politics, several are noted writers, the city hall furnished its quota, some do business in the swamp, and not one seemed in the least degree affected by what he drank.

Leaving this place we went to another saloon, equally well known, whose proprietors pay an annual rent of $60,000 for the premises, which are kept open from eight o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening.

Standing by a little cigar case which is placed at one side of the room, I devoted half an hour to a close count of the drinks and drinkers.

There were three barkeepers, and they had all they could do to attend promptly to the customers.

One company of six young men drank six times in less than fifteen minutes, and each took his whisky straight.

In half an hour's time that bar sold ninety-eight whiskies, four ginger ales, three ciders, and fourteen gin-cocktails.

As I went out I said to one of the six young men who drank six times: "What are you drinking so much for to-day?"

"Oh, nothing," he replied! "I didn't intend to. Charley and I went in for an oyster, and were ordering when those four fellows from Albany came along. Charley asked 'em to drink, and one followed the other."

That's the history of many a spree. The spree doesn't intend to go off, but meeting a friend the one tempts the other.

Returning to the saloon I visited first, I ordered a lunch, and was soon joined—I almost—by an acquaintance, who, of course, said, "What'll you take?"

Being in a taking mood, I said I would try a glass of rye. He took the same. Having said, "How," and emtied our glasses, I said, "Rufe, what did you drink that whisky for? Do you like it?"

"No, I don't like it. I'm drinking too much, too. Guess I'll pull up."

"Well, tell me, what did you order it for?"

"Why, for sociability's sake, I suppose," What did you drink it for?"

"Because I wanted to ask just this question. I've been looking at the fellows drink there, and I believe that eight out of ten drink just because they don't like to say 'no!'"

"Does it make your head ache to drink whisky?"

"Yes."

"So it does mine. I swore off whisky and took to beer, but beer makes me billious."

"Why drink anything?"

"Hanged if I know, but we all drink."

We were joined by an actor. Being an actor, and in the company of a newspaper man, there was, he thought, but one thing to do.

Said he, "What'll you take?"

We took whisky.

So did he.

We each said, "How," and then said I, "Dan, do you like whisky?"

"I hate it."

"Why do you drink it?"

"I don't often. I generally take gin; but they both upset me; give me a fearful headache. But what are you going to do? Must drink something."

In that way I have spoken to not less than twenty men this very day. Of the twenty, fifteen said that drink always gave them a headache; one owned that he "loved the taste," one said he drank because he was "blue," and one confessed he was "on a tear," and he "didn't care who knew it."

It stands to reason that this sort of thing must produce some impression on the human form divine.

The doctors say it induces paralysis, indigestion, headache, rheumatism and weakness of many kinds.

Not being a doctor, I don't attempt to endorse their opinion; but this I will say, that among all the hundreds of drinkers—regular topers, not drunkards—to be found in the first class saloons of New York to-day, it would be impossible to find a dozen men who will say that they drink because they are fond of liquor.

They drink because it seems to be the thing to do.

J. W. Freeman, late of the *Comet*, has assumed charge of the sprightly little *Evening Press*, of Pittston, as Editor-in-chief.

An Oshkosh, Wis., genius solves the resumption problem. As gold is only worth three per cent. premium, let the Government, he says, stick a three-cent postage stamp on each dollar bill, and the thing is done.

General Banks has introduced a bill in the House to give everybody everything without cost to anybody.

American Families.

The announcement that one of the Lorillards is building at Newport the largest dwelling house in the United States has suggested the comment that in twenty years the house will probably be a boarding house, with one of the Lorillards in the kitchen There is only too much in the history of American families to make the suggestion pertinent. Oliver Wendell Holmes has traced the rise and downfall of the average American family from its humble beginnings on the little farm to its final extinction in the city gutter, and has found that the process usually occupied just three generations; the son building on the foundations which the father had laid, and the grandson wasting in dissipation a fortune which he had not the energy to earn, nor the sense to appreciate. Even in cases where criminal folly and foolish waste do not dissipate the fortune, the process of division does its work nearly as quickly, and the acute observer, from whom we have quoted, has followed the dwindling subdivision of a fortune of a million, which in the next generation supports four families in quiet luxury, in the next barely suffices for the maintenance of a single spinster, and in the next furnishes a boy with enough capital to enable him to fail in business in a small way.

From the operation of these two causes—waste and division it has come to be looked on as the rule that the wealth which we usually identify with the existence of a family should disappear in a generation or two, and that the proverb with regard to riches having wings should be fulfilled with painful accuracy in this country. But there are not wanting indications that the rich American is learning how to take care of his dollars, and that the self made man is not destined to be forever the only representative of American wealth. The fortune of the Astors began nearly a hundred years ago, and there has never been a year that it has not held its own; the Vanderbilt estate seems to be assured in safe hands for many years to come, and conservative Boston which has always cared less for money than for blood and culture, has managed to both families and fortune amid the chances and changes of American history.

A paragraph which has gone the rounds of the papers stating that there were now in Harvard college representatives and namesakes of Martin VanBuren of Edward Everett and James Otis, shows that all the old families do not utterly disappear. It would be a matter of great regret if it were otherwise, and if the building up of a great fortune were the signal for its dispersal. The country has just passed through an ordeal which has severely tested the resources of every industry, and it is impossible to estimate the beneficial influence of a fortune like that of Vanderbilt and Stewart in steadying the investments they respectively represent. Merely from a business point of view, these colossal fortunes are national benefits; in times of adversity they stand like bulwarks to resist attacks of disaster, and to mitigate its fury, and if we wish to understand their action we have only to contrast the bubble fortune Jay Cooke built on credit, and the downfall of his interests with the stability of a Vanderbilt, and of the interests which depended on him.

It would be incredible stupidity to assume that any good could come from the waste and destruction of savings or property of any kind, but there is no denying that the American people look with jealousy, if not with downright hostility, on collossal fortunes. This is largely due to the low tone of political morality which always finds its profits in denouncing the few and pandering to the prejudices of the multitude. But the value of large fortunes to a country, from the business point of view, is, perhaps, even less than their value as the ministers of learning, of art, of culture of every kind. All that the richest millionaire can do with his money is either to save or spend it. If he saves it he feeds the channels of trade, he must minister to the higher demands which make up civilization. The man who has more money than he can spend soon finds his fortune overflowing into pursuits which do not pay, and which can be sustained only by immense wealth; and as long as music and sculpture and painting have a value, as long as libraries and museums and art

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 30, 1877.

A WARNING TO POLITICIANS.

In another column we print in full the late decision of the Supreme Court concerning corrupt elections. The New Constitution provides that "Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years." The case of George Walter, elected Sheriff of Butler county last year, is the first one that has come before the Supreme Court. Mr. Butler is not by any means the first candidate that has been guilty of violation of the election laws since the adoption of the New Constitution, but he is the first one that has been prosecuted to the end, and properly punished for the crime of bribery.

We have not taken pains to inquire on what ticket Walter was elected. That is a matter of no importance. It is sufficient that he has been found guilty of a violation of one of the most salutary provisions of our fundamental law, and properly punished therefor.

It was high time that an example should be made. For years the elections in this State have been besimed with fraud and corruption until the practice has almost become a law by custom. Bribery has been running rampant, and positions of trust and profit, from the most petty county office up to that of United States Senator, have been purchased with money or obtained by fraud. Even the President of the Nation holds his position by the most wilful partisan trickery that was ever perpetrated on an enlightened country. When the election laws can be enforced, and the Constitution of the State is no longer a dead letter, there is hope for the future.

It has been too long the practice of party organs to attempt to cover the sins of their members when accused of crime. When a public man of the Democratic party is charged with corruption, fraud, embezzlement or any other violation of law, the Republican press howls and hoots, and lays his crookedness all to Democratic principles. When the offender is a Republican, the same rule applies to Democratic journals, and the criminal's offense is made the offense of his party. Because church members disregard the teachings of Christianity it does not prove that the doctrines of that religion are corrupt, and because individual members of a political party are guilty of crimes it does not follow that their sins are the teachings of the party. The great present evil is the absence of morality and honesty in individuals, and the sooner such persons can be made to know that there are laws which will be enforced, and rights of society which must be respected, the sooner will there be a decrease in the number of crimes of all grades, whether they be petty thefts, corruption in office, bribery by candidates, stuffing of ballot boxes, or murder.

This decision of the Supreme Court is a long needed lesson to politicians. It will hereafter be understood that money may be used only for lawful election purposes, to wit: first, printing and traveling expenses; second, for dissemination of information to the public; third, for political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions. Let him who goes beyond these suffer the just penalty of the law.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

During Buchanan's administration a project was on foot for, the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain. There were and are strong reasons why this should be done. In the first place it is "manifest destiny" that sooner or later Cuba must become the property of the United States. We cannot, according to the Monroe doctrine permit it to go to any European nation. There are stronger reasons for its acquisition than there were for the purchase of Florida and Louisiana, or the acquisition of Texas and California. As the key to the Gulf of Mexico, it is more than ever necessary to us. Besides, a rich island like Cuba would be beneficial in a financial point of view. We need its products, and it needs our manufactures. But there are the higher motives of Humanity and Patriotism.

The sanguinary order of Martinez Campos the present Captain General, to shoot all prisoners, whomsoever they be, taken by the Spanish troops operating against the Cuban patriots, has produced disgust and dismay among Spaniards in this country and in Havana. As the majority of the prisoners taken by the Spaniards in Cuba during the past twelve months have been women, children, and old men—non-combatants—intelligent Spaniards are naturally incensed against a Spanish commander who, by issuing so infamous an edict, furnishes convincing proof of that which they have been endeavoring to conceal, namely, the hopelessness of the Spanish cause in Cuba, since despair alone could drive Martinez Campos to such a course, and the horrible character of the Cuban war which Spain has been waging for nine years. The dismay among Spaniards over this order is the result alike of their fear of retaliation by the Cubans, who have hitherto been honorably punctilious on the subject of the amenities of civilized warfare, and of its evil effect upon foreign nations whose just intervention they dread.

Spain is a tyrannical, bigoted, and corrupt monarchy, and holds by descent and not by purchase. Her rule is perpetuated by force and crime, and the slaughter is not confined only to natives, but to American citizens as in the case of the Virginius. She has already spent thousands of lives in efforts at subjugation, and squandered $300,000,000, an amount equal to that offered her by the United States; and the patriots are not yet conquered.

Mr. Buchanan's proposition was opposed by the Abolitionists because it would increase the area of freedom. Others opposed it then, as they did the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, and yet clapped their hands with joy at the purchase of barren Alaska at an immense cost, and which had no commercial or political importance, and whose inhabitants were savages.

By all means, then, let us acquire Cuba and thus aid its patriots in obtaining liberty to stop the wholesale butchery now going on there—as a means of protection to our commerce and country,—and to aid our industrial and manufacturing interests.

REPUBLICAN HUMILIATION.

By the terms of the Constitution each State is entitled to be represented in Congress by two Senators. Any attempt to deprive a State of such representation is not only a violation of the Constitution, but when made by a Senator is a violation of his oath of office. The Legislature of South Carolina elected M. C. Butler as Senator from that State, and the Legislature of Louisiana elected Messrs. Spofford and Eustis. Had these gentleman been Republicans they would have been admitted without delay. But they are Democrats, and it so happens that their admission would give the Democrats control of the Senate. Hence the present struggle. These Senators were elected by competent Legislatures, to fill actual vacancies, and the Administration itself has recognized those Legislatures as legal bodies. But the pitiable spectacle is presented of a Republican Senate, in order to maintain its supremacy, of violating law and oaths in order to seat three carpet baggers who have no color of title to their seats, and who are incipient candidates for the penitentiary. Honest Republicans must blush for shame at this spectacle, and the world admit that a party must be badly demoralized which adopts such means to perpetuate power.

In the effort to seat Butler of South Carolina, Patterson of that State, Conover of Florida, and Judge Davis of Illinois, have voted with the Democrats. The two former give the excellent reasons that he was duly elected, and that they are properly representing the wishes of their constituents. Judge Davis gives as his reason the *right* of a State to be represented, and the injustice of delay. But a howl of anguish now goes up against Patterson and Conover. They are called "carpet baggers," True,—and they are Republicans,—seated by Republican votes, and welcomed with open arms by their Republican associates.

But they are corrupt! True.—we have always said so—but we did not put them in the Senate nor could we turn them out of a Republican body and it is rather late in the day for the Republicans to bring up the fact, and that, too, when for once in their lives, these men are trying to do an honest act. That model organ of the party of "great moral ideas"—the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The danger may or may not be over. The later news of the day indicates that Senators Patterson and Conover may not be as unworthy as their irresolution and apparent bargaining and selling this week seemed to indicate—that the Democratic party may not yet have gained the ascendency in the Senate of the United States by forcing a miserable man to choose whether he will become a penitentiary convict or Democratic Senator. At all events, it is an hour of deep shame for the country when the control of its government, hangs on the control of its Senate, when the balance of its government, hangs on the decision of men of whom such things can be spoken, and when a great party that once was national seeks or is willing to take ascendency at such a price."

If Patterson,—the "miserable man" is a fit subject for "a penitentiary convict,"—we answer that the Republican party elected him, profited by his votes, sustained him when charges of corruption were made against him, made Hayes President by Patterson's corrupt manipulation of South Carolina returns, and up to the present have resisted all efforts of the Democrats of South Carolina to bring him to justice.

The admission of Kellogg, Pinchback and Corbin may give the Republicans control of the Senate for two years more, but cannot prevent Democratic supremacy in that body two years hence. By that time the people will have elected a Democratic President, and "carpet-baggers" and "Penitentiary subjects" cannot change results.

Wreck of the Huron.

NORFOLK, November 25, 1877.

Dispatches were received in this city yesterday morning that the United States ship Huron, a third rate screw, 541 tons with a crew of one hundred and fifty souls, had gone ashore, at one o'clock, off Life Station No. 7, near Oregon Inlet, off the coast of North Carolina; that she was fast breaking up; that assistance was urgently needed, and that the bodies of the dead were floating ashore. The Baker Brothers immediately dispatched the wrecking steamer Resolute to the scene of the disaster, but without hope of accomplishing much good, as the gale of Friday night was of the most terrific description, with a heavy sea and a dead lee shore. The Huron left Hampton Roads Friday morning for the West Indies on a cruise to determine certain disputed points of longitude. She probably caught the full force of the gale, and, her machinery failing her, was driven ashore, but, the real cause of the accident will probably not be discovered for several days. The Huron was bark-rigged, and was said to have been a botched job at best. The only hope of those on board, it was soon ascertained, lay in the life-saving stations, and as these were only half manned the hope was not a strong one. At 5:10 p. m., yesterday it was learned from the observer at Kitty Hawk that the Huron had completely broken and was in pieces. Thirty survivors up to that time had reached the shore, and reported that one hundred and five persons had been lost. Much of this great loss is attributed to the lack of sufficient force at the life-saving station. The exact point at which the Huron struck is by the bend of the coast 75 miles south of Cape Henry, and the most exposed point between Capes Henry and Hatteras.

Hon. John Trunkey, says a correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick*, enters upon his new office of Supreme Judge in January, holding his first court in Philadelphia. His term will continue twenty-one years, with a salary the Legislature may vary at times, but likely to average eight thousand dollars. Alike as an upright Judge, an exemplary citizen, a consistent church member and a zealous teacher in the Sabbath School, his duties have ever been performed with conscientious fidelity and he has made for himself a record unsullied by a single blot.

The late heavy rains did great damage in many parts of the country. The loss in Richmond, Va., is reported at more than a $1,000,000. Bridges were swept away at Danville, Harper's Ferry and other points in the same state. At Chambersburg, Pa., the damage is said to be $40,000.

In the Senate Wednesday the case of Kellogg of Louisiana was given precedence over that of Butler by the the vote of Conover, and casting vote of Wheeler. Both will probably be admitted this week.

"Buck" Donnelly, charged with complicity in the murder of Thomas Sanger at Raven Run in 1875, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was defended by M. M. L'Velle.

The Hunsingers were convicted of embezzlement in Reading last week, and a motion for a new trial is pending.

Since our last issue no decisive battle has been fought between the Russians and Turks.

Corrupt Elections.

The following important decision was delivered in the Supreme Court at Pittsburg last week, and is of general interest to politicians:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex relatione the Attorney General, vs. George Walter, High Sheriff of Butler county, Western district. Error to the Common Pleas of Butler county, Paxson, J.

This was a writ of quo warranto, issued upon a suggestion filed by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth against George Walter, requiring him to show by what authority he holds and exercises the office, franchise, rights and privileges and enjoys the emoluments of the office of High Sheriff of the county of Butler. The suggestion avers that the said Walter, while a candidate for said office, "paid one John McClure money to use in carrying said election for him, for other purposes than for printing and traveling expenses, the dissemination of information to the public, or for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions, or for any necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law, *but for corrupt and illegal purposes in procuring his election.*" The suggestion then specifies acts of corruption and proceeds to charge that "the said George Walter, having taken the oath of office required by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania after he had been declared elected to the said office of Sheriff, did then and there commit and was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, having been guilty of the acts and offenses first above alleged and charged, which in said oath, taken as afore said, he denied; whereby the said George Walter has become and is disqualified from holding the said office of Sheriff of the county of Butler, and since the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, he has usurped and does usurp on the Commonwealth therein, to the great damage and prejudice of the Constitution and laws thereof." An amended suggestion and amended specifications were filed by leave of Court, a reference to the details of which is unnecessary under the views we take of the case. Nor need we now allude to any of the subsequent proceedings in the case until we come to the demurrer filed by the defendant on the first day of October, 1877. Under the well settled rules of law this demurrer was an admission of all the facts sufficiently pleaded. The demurrer was general. An attempt was made to show that it was special by a certificate of the learned Judge of the Court below that it was only taken to a single point. The certificate was no part of the record, although filed in the cause, and it may well be questioned whether the unofficial declaration of the Judge can be received to contradict his own record. It is, however, wholly immaterial, as we are unable to perceive any difference between a general and a special demurrer as to the admission of the facts. Both alike admit every fact well pleaded. We are, therefore, brought to a consideration of the sufficiency of the suggestion.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The law of the case will be found in section 9, of article 8, of the Constitution, and the act of 18th of April, 1874, P. L., 65. The Constitution provision is as follows: "Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years." The act of 1874, after defining in the first section what shall be considered legal election expenses, provides that "nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever, incident to an election; and all judicial, State, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth." The averment in the suggestion that the defendant paid money to John McClure other than for the legal expenses provided for in the act of 1874, but "for corrupt and illegal purpose" in procuring his election," sufficiently charges a violation of the said act. The only expenses recognized by law are: First, printing and traveling expenses; second, for dissemination of information to the public, and third, for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions. Beyond these authorized expenditures a candidate for office may not go. The act of 1874 declares that a candidate for either a nomination or an election shall not pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination election or appointment, except for the three purposes above specified. We think, therefore, that the averment in the suggestion that money was paid not for the legal objects designated, but for corrupt and illegal purposes in procuring his election, brought the defendant within the prohibition of the Constitution and the penalties of the act of 1874. It follows that the Court below erred in sustaining the demurrer.

THE JUDGMENT OF OUSTER.

It remains to consider whether we ought to enter final judgment. If the defendant had demurred promptly there would have been much force in the suggestion, pressed upon us at the argument, that we should have given judgment of *respondeat ouster*. But the Commonwealth has been egregiously delayed. This case was here last year upon another point. We then heard no word of any defeat in the suggestion. The judgment was reversed November 24, 1876, and a *procedendo* ordered. It was not until October 1, 1877, the day upon which this case was ordered for trial, that the demurrer was put in. This delay was calculated to baffle the Commonwealth and seriously protract the proceedings. If we now allow the defendant to withdraw his demurrer, it is not probable the case can be disposed of during his term of office. We cannot permit him to practically defeat this inquiry in this manner. He has had an ample opportunity of having his case passed upon by a jury, if he desired it. Having, after great delay, interposed a demurrer, he must be held to all its legal consequences. The Commonwealth is entitled to final judgment.

What judgment is it our duty to give? The section of the Constitution above cited provides, as we have seen, that any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of a wilful violation of any election law, "shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth." The entry of judgment for the Commonwealth upon the demurrer is conclusive upon the defendant that he has wilfully violated the election law of 18th April, 1874. It follows that the disqualification of the Constitution attaches, and that he is "forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth." He therefore fills an office he is disqualified from holding by the very terms of the Constitution, and must be ousted therefrom. This may seem severe, but it is just. The constitutional provision and the act of 1874 were intended to preserve the purity of the ballot, and must be sternly enforced.

The judgment is reversed, and judgment is now entered here for the Commonwealth upon the demurrer; and it is further ordered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant, George Walter, be, and he hereby is, ousted from the office of High Sheriff of Butler county and from the franchises, rights and emoluments thereof.

Sentence of the South Carolina Rascals.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—Judge Townsend's court reconvened this morning. After the judgment of his honor was rendered upon the motion of arrest of judgment, made by counsel for Smalls and Cardozo about ten days ago, which judgment was averse to the motion, sentences were passed as follows:

Francis L. Cardozo, ex-treasurer of South Carolina for conspiracy to defraud the state, two years imprisonment in jail and $4,000 fine, and one year's imprisonment added if the fine is not paid at the expiration of two years.

Smalls, member of congress, for accepting a bribe of $5,000 while member of the state senate, three years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

L. Cass Carpenter, formerly proprietor of the Columbus *Daily Union*, for forgery in raising the amount for publishing the law in his papers, two years in jail and a fine of $1,000.

Smalls has been out on bail and a motion was made to continue the bail in his case which has not been decided. Pending the decision as to bail he remains in custody of the jailor. Cardozo remains in jail where he has been for some weeks, but application for bail has been made by his counsel. No effort to bail Carpenter has been made.

We regret to learn that Mrs McClure, wife of Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times* died last Saturday from an attack of neuralgia of the heart.

Civil war is imminent in France, and many well informed persons believe that the crisis is not far off.

A little hole in a ship sinks it. A little stab in the heart kills a man. A slight cold too long neglected will end in consumption and the grave. Dr. Coxe's delightful syrup of Wild Cherry and Seneca will cure speedily.

A good domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Glen's Sulphur Soap into the bath tub. Such an expedient will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous blemishes. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Nov. 23 4w.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Marriages.

JONES—WELLIVER.—On the 11th inst., by T. O Clees Mr. Edwin Jones and Miss Elsie Jane Welliver all of Hemlock township Columbia county, Pa

REICHARD—OHL.—On the 15th inst, by the same, at the bride's parents in Buck Horn, Mr. Amos Reichard, to Miss Eranets R. Ohl, all of Columbia county, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.7
Corn, new, "	.40
Oats, "	.32
Flour per barrel	5.50
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.85
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.1
Potatoes	3
Dried Apples	.8
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous	$4.50 "

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, cooking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation on you, but if he has not got it ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $ bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Dec 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES SUSS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Charles Suss late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wilhoughby Shuler, of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

WILLOUGHBY SHULER,
Administrator.

nov 30, 1877 6w

Dollar-and-a-Half for Ten Cents.

STODDART'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, just published, 19 pages, full size, best and most popular music for 10 cents. New and Popular Songs, Dance and Instrumental Music. Operas, Hymns, etc., etc. For sale by all newsdealers. Postage 3 cents, to be sent in addition to above, if ordered from the publishers.

J. M. STODDART & Co.,
nov. 30, 77-2w 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

NOTICE

Is hereby given that an application will be made under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," appr ved April 29th, 1874 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "Patrons Horse Insurance Company of Pennsylvania" the charakter and object of which is the apprehension of the thief, recovery of stolen horse, and remuneration to owner for loss if not recovered, or damage if injured, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly.

C. W. MILLER,
nov. 30 '77 3w Att'y. for Applicants.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF PETER ENT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Peter Ent, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator of Light Street Columbia county, Penn'a, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

USUAL H. ENT,
nov. 30, 77-6w Administrator de bonis non.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF OSCAR P. ENT, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Oscar P. Ent, late of Scott township, Col. co., deceased have been granted to the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

ROBERT S. ENT,
nov. 30, 77-6w Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES SUSS, DECEASED

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Charles Suss late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executor, residing in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

NATHAN MILLER,
nov. 30, '77-6w* Executor.

The Seaside Library.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books instantly send from 5 to 50 given (unchanges and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

1. EASY LYNNE, by Mrs. Henry Wood double no.	20c
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENT. by Miss Mulock	20c
3. JANE EYRE, by Charlotte Bronte double no.	20c
4. WOMAN HATER Charles Reade's new novel	2 c
5. THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer	10c
6. LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer	10c
7. ADAM BEDE, by George Elliott (double no.)	20c
8. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, by Miss Braddon	20c
9. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, by Charles Dickens	20c
10. THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Eliot	20c
11. THE AMERICAN SENATOR, by Anthony Trollope	2 c
12. A PRINCESS OF THULE, by William Black	20c
13. THE DEAD SECRET, by Wilkie Collins	10c
14. THE DEAD SECRET, by Wilkie Collins (double no.	20c
15. ROMOLA, by George Elliott (double no.	20c
16. THE ENGLISHMAN AT THE NORTH POLE AND FIELD OF ICE, in one book by Jules Verne	10c
17. HIDDEN VERDICT, by Mary Cecil Hay	10c
18. BARBARA'S HISTORY, by Amelia B. Edwards	20c
19. A DESPERATE TEMPTATION, by Charles Reade	20c
20. OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, by Charles Dickens	20c
21. FOUL PLAY, by Charles Reade	20c
22. MAN AND WIFE, by Wilkie Collins	20c
23. THE POTTER'S LEGACY, by Mary Cecil Hay	10c
24. "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND," by Charles Reade	20c
25. LADY ADELAIDE'S OATH, by Mrs. H. Wood.	10c
26. AURORA FLOYD, by Miss M. E. Braddon	20c
27. VICTOR AND VANQUISHED, by M. C. Hay	10c
28. A DEVOTION OF DEATH by Miss Braddon Black.	10c
29. NORA'S LOVE TEST, by Mary Cecil Hay	10c
30. PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE, by C. Reade.	2 c
31. FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL, by George Elliott.	20c
32. THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, by Wilkie Collins.	10c
33. Handy Andy, by Samuel Lover.	20c
34. A Simpleton, by Charles Reade.	10c
35. Felix Holt the Radical, by George Eliot.	2 c
36. The Wooing O't, by Mrs. Alexander	10c
37. The Mystery, by Mrs. Henry Wood	10c
38. Antonia, by Wilkie Collins	10c
39. Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott.	10c
40. The Heir to Ashley, by Mrs. H. Wood	10c
41. Wild Oats, by Charles Reade	10c
42. Hide-and-Seek, by Wilkie Collins	2 c
43. Hector Servadac, by Jules Verne	10c
44. The Tower of London, W. H. Ainsworth	20c
45. A Life's Secret, by Mrs. Henry Wood	10c
46. Heritage of Langdale, Miss. Alexander	20c
47. In Silk Attire, by William Black	10c
48. The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton, by William Black	10c
49. Granville de Vigne; or, Held in Bondage, by "Ouida."	20c
50. Under the Greenwood Tree, Thos. Hardy	10c
51. Kilmeny, by William Black	10c
52. The Dead Letter, by Mrs. H. Wood	10c
53. The Monarch of Mincing Lane, W. Black	10c
54. Under Two Flags, by "Ouida"	10c
55. A Waiter's Cry, by "Ouida"	10c
56. Strathmore, by "Ouida"	2 c
57. A Voyage round the World—South America, by Jules Verne	1 c
58. Silas Marner, by George Eliot	10c
59. Chandos, by "Ouida"	20c
60. A Voyage Round the World—Australia, by Jules Verne	1 c
61. Believe Me, Two Little Wooden Shoes, by "Ouida"	10c
62. Folle Farine, by "Ouida"	2 c
63. Dene Hollow, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
64. A Voyage Round the World—New Zealand, by Jules Verne	10c
65. The Nobleman's Wife, by Mrs. H. Wood	10c
66. Bore O'Moore, by Samuel Lover	20c
67. Castle Wafer, and Henry Arnell, Mrs. Henry Wood	10c
68. Five Weeks in a Balloon, Jules Verne	10c
69. To the Bitter End, by Miss M. E. Braddon	10c
70. Mr Gilfil's Love Story, George Eliot	20c
71. Achelon, by "Ouida"	10c
72. Meridiana; or, The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa, and The Mutineers, by Jules Verne	10c
73. Reese Rad, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
74. Rupert Rad, by Mrs. Henry Wood	10c
75. The Fur Country, by Jules Verne	10c
76. The New Magdalen, by Wilkie Collins	10c
77. Mistress and Maid by Miss Mulock	10c
78. Griffith Gaunt, by Charles Reade	10c
79. Madcap Violet, by William Black	20c
80. Daniel Deronda, by George Eliot	20c
81. Christian's Mistake, Miss Mulock	10c
82. My Mother and I, by Miss Mulock	20c
83. Verner's Pride, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
84. 20,000 Leagues Under the Seas, Jules Verne	10c
85. Majorie Bruce's Lovers, Mary Patrick	10c
86. A Woman's Victory, by Mrs. Alex. Reade	10c
87. A Journey to the Centre of the Earth, Jules Verne	10c
88. Two Marriages, Miss Mulock	20c
89. The Lovels of Arden, M. E. Braddon	20c
90. Mysterious Island—Dropped from the Clouds, by Jules Verne	10c
91. The Woman's Kingdom, by Miss Mulock	10c
92. Mrs. Haliburton's, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
93. Mysterious Island The abandoned, by Jules Verne	10c
94. The Law and The Lady, Wilkie Collins	10c
95. Dead Men's Shoes, Miss M. E. Braddon	20c
96. Love's Victory, by R. L. Fargeon	10c
97. Mysterious Island—The secrets of the Island, by Jules Verne	10c
98. Harry Lorrequer, by Charles Lever	20c
99. If on the earth—The South Pole, and Around the Moon, by Jules Verne	10c
100. A Tale of Two Cities, Charles Dickens	10c
101. A Noble Life, by Miss Mulock	10c
102. Hard Times, by Charles Dickens	10c
103. A Brave Lady, by Miss Mulock	20c
104. Prep O' Day, by John Banim	10c
105. At the Sign of the Silver Flagon, by B. L. Farjeon	10c
106. The Master of Greylands, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
107. Blades O' Grass, by R. L. Farjeon	10c
8. The Sea King, by Captain Marryat	10c
109. Eleanor's Victory, by Miss M. E Braddon	20c
110. The Gilts of Fortune, by Prosper Merrimee	10c
111. A Tour of the World in Eighty Days, by Jules Verne	1 c
112. Hard Cash, by Charles Reade	10c
113. Gobble Grain, by R. L. Farjeon	10c
114. Darrell Markham, Miss M. E. Braddon	10c
115. Within the Maze, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
116. Paul Ar, by L. Wallord	10c
117. The Female Minster, Eugene Lies	10c
118. Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens	20c
119. Petruel, by Florence Marryat	10c
120. Romance of a Poor Young Man, O Feuillet	10c
121. A Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock	10c
122. The Privateersman, by Captain Marryat	10c
123. Tenth Legend, by Mrs. Henry Wood	20c
124. Squire Trevlyn's Heir, by Mrs. H. Wood	10c
125. Mary Barton, by Mrs. Gaskell	10c
126. Greens; Or, My Father's Sin, by R. D. Blackmore	10c
127. My Lady Ludlow, by Mrs. Gaskell	10c
128. Cousin Phillis, by Mrs. Gaskell	10c
129. The Wandering Jew (First Half), by Eugene Sue	20c
129. The Wandering Jew (Second Half), by Eugene Sue	20c
130. Sermons Out of Church, by Miss Mulock	10c
131. Michael Strongoff, by Jules Verne	10c
132. Jack Hinton, by Charles Lever	20c
133. The Duchess of Rosemary Lane, by F. L. Farjeon	10c
134. My Brother's Wife, Amelia B. Edwards	10c
135. Agatha's Husband, by Miss Mulock	10c
136. Katie Stewart, by Mrs. Oliphant	10c
137. A Cloud in a Cloud, by Charles Lever	10c
138. What He Cost Her, James Payn	10c
139. London's Heart, R. L. Farjeon	10c
140. The Lady Isabel, Miss M. E. Braddon	10c
141. Masterman Ready, Captain Marryat	10c
142. The Head of the Family, Miss Mulock	20c
143. The Heart of Midlothian, by Henry Wood	10c
144. The Twin Lieutenants, by Alex. Dumas	10c
145. Half a Million of Money, by Amelia B. Edwards	2 c
146. Charles O'Malley, The Irish Dragoon, Charles Lever, (Triple Number)	3 c
147. Hatlin, The Rover by Captain Marryat	10c
148. Blue Stockings, by Mrs. Amelia B. Edwards	10c
149. Joshua Marvel, by R. L. Farjeon	20c
150. Mr. Midshipman Easy, by Captain Marryat	1 c
151. The Russian Gipsy, by Alex. Dumas	10c
152. Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever	10c
153. The King's Own, by Captain Marryat	10c
154. A Point of Honor, Mrs. Anne Edwards	10c

For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers, or sent postage prepaid on receipt of price.

GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
P. O. Box 7057, 21, 26 and 27, Vandewater st., N. Y.
aug 2, 77-4m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at constable's sale on the 9th day of October 1877 the following personal property of Harrison Eder of Greenwood township, to-wit: 2 horses, double harness, 1 wagon, 1 Buckeye Reaper, 1 grain cradle, 4 shovels, 1 axe, 1 bedstead, 2 halters. All persons are cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left the goods with him during my pleasure.

GEORGE W. SANDERS.

nov 23, 77-3w*

$200 000

GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED

In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry valued at over $200,000, we will send as below, 20 Pieces, all warranted 5 old-plated for $1. 6. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring (valid with gold ring), 1 Amethyst Stone Ring (valid with Silvered Hat Pin, 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 Miners set J. t and Gold, 1 Collar Stud, 1 set Rosebud Ear Drops, 1 Gents' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops (valid with Gold Chain. Take your choice, the ENTIRE LOT OF 20 PIECES, sent post-paid for $1.00 or any 5 pieces you choose for 25 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can easily be retailed at $10.

CLUB PREMIUM. To any one ordering 10 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present with the Cheapest Gold Watch as premium.

F. STOCKMAN,
27 Bond street,
nov. 23, 77-4m jw&co New York.

GLEASON'S PUBL

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
"	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P.M.
Day Star Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We want a good active agent in every village and school district in the county to secure new subscribers for the COLUMBIAN for 1878. None are so competent to do this work as the present readers, who know what the paper is, and can recommend it to others. Any one willing to undertake this work can get all the necessary information by calling at this office. For all cash payments by new subscribers secured by agents, we will allow a cash percentage, which is better than a premium picture or a cheap sewing machine.

Buckwheat flour is down to $2.80 a hundred.

Two printers will be glad to see you during Court week.

Peter Fidler wants to put water works in Towanda.

Try the Brunswick cigarettes at Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

Our friend, Mr. F. Cooley was again in town last Sunday.

G. A. Clark will go to the city soon to purchase his Christmas goods.

H. P. Chamberlin is with W. C. McKinney looking after the express business.

If you want people to know that you have Christmas goods for sale, now is the time to advertise.

Hutchison Vannata last week, we are told, went West. He left suddenly, and we are not informed how long he will be absent.

Geo Riswick is now running carriages to the depot, and carrying the mails. Competition in business is becoming closer than ever.

The addition to Clark & Wolf's store is completed, and is a great improvement. It is now the longest store in the county. Charles Krug did the work.

I. W. McKelvy has just returned from Philadelphia where he purchased a very large stock of new goods. His advertisement appears in another column.

The Supreme Court has adjourned to meet again at Philadelphia next January, when it is presumed that the Hester, Talby and McHugh case will be decided.

By a typographical error in the business locals of Lutz & Sloan, last week, Alaska furs were advertised at $2.25 a set. It should have been $3.25

The December session of Court begins next Monday. There are a large number of cases on the civil list, and several cases in the Quarter Sessions.

Parties whose notes we hold must settle before January 1st 1878 or they will have costs to pay, as we shall put them in the hands of a justice at that time.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchicis, Sore Throat, and Coughs or Colds of long standing. For sale by all Druggists.

William P. Furey, well known to many of our readers, has been appointed to the clerkship of the Committee on Pensions in the House of Representatives of which Hon. L. A. Mackey is Chairman. William is again lucky.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair and Supper during the evenings of December 6th, 7th and 8th, in the McKelvy house, corner of Main and Market streets.

The Berwick dispensary is a new establishment throughout. New store beautifully fitted up with a fresh supply of the best medical preparations of the age. The proprietor Rev. A Brittain, is an old druggist who for years carried on the business successfully at Bellefonte Centre county.

And still they come. We are informed that twenty-two tramps honored our town with their presence one day last week. Friday and Saturday several of them found quarters in the lockup. The police force kept a careful watch on those found roaming about. If this thing continues, an ordinance directing the arrest of all tramps found in the town limits wouldn't be a bad thing.

The second child of John Alstatt died last week, Thursday. It is only a few weeks since this family buried a little one who died of the same disease, diphtheria.

On Saturday last H. Williams buried two children, both dying on Thursday of diphtheria, and on the same day a little grand child of Casper I. Thomas fell a victim to the same disease. The sympathies of the community are with the afflicted families.

We have received the first number of the *Daily Sunbury American*, a new enterprise by Emil Weivert. It is small now, but we hope it will grow.

The first number of the *Democratic Review*, a monthly magazine published at Williamsport, is also on our table. W. R Bierly is the editor. It is neatly printed, and is a very readable pamphlet. We wish these new publications success.

TRIPLETS.—The Shamokin Times of last week says that Mrs. Girton, wife of Mr G. M. Girton, tinsmith on Market street, Shamokin, gave birth on Monday night to triplets, two boys and a girl. Mr. Girton and wife have been married about fourteen years and have sixteen children—twins three times and triplets once. Of the sixteen children nine were boys and seven girls. Only seven children are living (including the triplets)—five girls and two boys.

Mr Girton is a native of Bloomsburg and lived here for many years. Everybody knew him as "Dal."

A READING ROOM.—The committee appointed to confer on this subject met, and fully discussed the question. It was unanimously agreed that a public reading room should be established and it was also agreed that a suitable room could be had upon reasonable terms. But the difficulty is to secure the necessary funds. At least $500, would be necessary to start the enterprise, and it would be folly to attempt the matter unless that amount is first secured. The question is, who will step in and guarantee it? The poor cannot afford it, and those who can are generally too selfish, preferring their ease in private reading rooms, and caring nothing about their neighbors. Such a measure would be creditable to our town, and a real benefit to those who are deprived of books, newspapers, and a proper place of resort. Will not some of our citizens who can afford it raise the requisite amount?

Promises kept inspire confidence; and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never promised relief in the diseases of childhood without at once effecting it. Hence the popular reliance upon it. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Two colored boys, James Johnson aged about 14 years, and George Briggs aged about 12 years, were arrested on Wednesday night at twelve o'clock for breaking in the house of Susanna Jacoby in Smoketown. There was no one occupying the house, but it was all furnished. The boys were caught there, having broken in a window; a fire was built, and preparations made for a good time. The boys were lodged in jail and on Thursday morning after a hearing before Esquire Brower, they were bound over to Court.

NOTICE.—In our advertising columns is noticed *Stoddart's Musical Library*, a serial publication, now under way which from its extraordinary cheapness will effect a revolution in the music publishing interest. Messrs. Stoddart & Co. agree to give for the low price of one dime, a collection of the most popular instrumental and vocal music, printed on full size music paper, of the best quality. The same amount and quality in fact as would cost $1.50 if published separately. This is a step in the right direction, and one which will find instant and hearty favor with those whom it is intended to benefit.

We have before us an ancient looking copy of the *Columbia Democrat* dated December 29, 1838. It was then edited by H. Webb, and the office was next door to "Robison's stage office." In size the sheet was less than half that of its successor, the *Columbian & Democrat*. The excitement of the time was the Buckshot war. Among the advertisements is the Court Proclamation by William Kitchen Sheriff. The President Judge was Ellis Lewis, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Leonard Report and Wm Montgomery were associates. The District was composed of Columbia (then including Montour) Northumberland, Union, and Lycoming, which now have four law judges.

PUT IT IN WRITING.—Business carried on verbally sometimes answers every purpose, but in many cases it is inexpedient and frequently results in trouble and litigation. Put all contracts in writing and take receipts for all moneys paid out, however trifling the amount may be. Many misunderstandings result from the loose way in which important business matters are talked over, and after each party has put his or her own construction on the contract the matter is dropped with the expression of "all right" from each. In many cases it proves "all wrong," and affords a job for lawyers, juries and courts. If people persisted in putting their agreements in writing, much useless litigation could be avoided. When reduced to writing ideas are fixed and unclastic.—*Patriot.*

It is never too late to use Dr. Haas' Expectorant as a cough cure, but it is best to have recourse to it in the early stages of pulmonary diseases, so as to secure immediate and permanent relief, and avoid danger. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

COAL.—A very common mistake is made and much fuel is wasted in the manner of replenishing coal fires in furnaces and grates. They should be fed with a little coal at a time, and often—but servants, to save time and trouble, put on a great deal at once, the first result being that almost all the heat is absorbed by the newly put on coal, which does not heat until it becomes red hot. The time to replenish a coal fire is as soon as the coal begins to show ashes on the surface, then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and, as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will not be given out. Many also put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir a fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method of managing a coal fire is troublesome, but it saves fuel, gives a more uniform heat, and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold above referred to.

OBITUARY.

Day after day we miss from the familiar walks of life some face which we had well known for years. Among the local politicians and active men of Columbia county, few were better or more favorably known than John Snyder, of Orange. He was born on the 23d day of January, 1811, in Berks county, and came here at a somewhat early age. He held and exercised several township trusts with great acceptibility. In the year 1852 he was elected by the people to the office of High Sheriff of the County, and was re-elected to the same responsible office for a second term of three years in 1858. In all the relations of life he was a man of great trustworthiness of character. A long and useful life was yielded up after a protracted illness by consumption. He died November 26, 1877, and was buried by the Van Camp Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. on the 29th of the same month—at the age of more than sixty-six years. He leaves a widow and several children.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.—An exchange reasons thus in reference to supporting local newspapers. The advice is excellent and will suit this latitude about as well as any other in the State: "You might as well forget your churches, your academies and school houses, as to forget your local newspaper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your minister does. It is read eagerly every day from beginning to end. It teaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and extract from it as able, high toned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care, for it is your representative. Indeed in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own conscience, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves."

It is probably news to many people that in this State we have a "Board of Agriculture." We have a circular from that learned body. They say, in a report before us for November 1877, averaged from 190 reporters, that "the Reporters of the Board are appointed by members of the Senate and House of Representatives; those named by the former, report for the county at large, those named by the latter, from their own legislative district only. In some cases the County Reports for November will be found to vary from those of September. This is due to the fact that since the Return in September some crops have been harvested and some which were then harvested have been threshed out, showing a result different from the September estimate. The deficiency in the wheat crop was caused by the Hessian fly, and several counties report the prospect quite as bad for next year's crop. The loss in the corn crop was generally owing to dry weather at a critical stage of its growth."

The figures for Columbia county are wheat 25; Rye 95; Oats 125; Hay 100; Corn 75; Potatoes 90; Garden Produce 100; Buckwheat 100; Apples 7; Peaches 6; Pears 50; Cherries 85; Grapes 100; Berries 75.

We suppose it is all right, and are glad to hear it. Of course our Granger friends understand it all, and so far as our productions stand our readers know as much as we do, and have, besides, the information of the "Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture."

Abstain from taking cold if possible, but if with all your care you do take cold, go at once and get a bottle of Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka. Price 25 and 50 cents.

TAXES ON EDITORIAL FAITH.—One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the weaknesses of the world; all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial column, in order to save the tax in the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who were never right; all the crack brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger nails in mourning because bereft of soap; all the bores who come to stay five minutes, and talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen, day after day; and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man, nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men; I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—*Talmadge.*

DICKENS' LITTLE FOLKS.

Nothing has given the writings of Charles Dickens so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations having received the approval of readers of mature age, it seemed a worthy effort to make the young also participants in the enjoyment of these classic fictions.

With this view, the different child characters have been detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected and presented in the author's own language, to a new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will, we doubt not, be as attractive as the larger originals have so long proven to the general public.

A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting, among others the following characters: "Little Paul," from Dombey & Son; "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield, &c.

A new edition of the first volumes of this series, "Little Paul," from Dombey & Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will follow at short intervals.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent post-paid for $1.00 by the Publisher, John R. Anderson, Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Collectors holding unpaid county duplicates for years prior to 1877, shall settle the same during the first week of December Court, and if not so settled the Attorney will at once proceed to collect.

Those for 1877, are requested to be diligent in collecting and pay over during same court. Some have so far paid over but very little, such must do better.

The money is absolutely needed to meet the demands on the County Treasury. The expenses during December will be pretty heavy.

The collectors who fail to settle their duplicates by the latter part of January next will be notified on a day fixed, in said month to be at the office to claim final exonerations, and make return of land taxes, such that has no personal property on to make taxes from, as all returns of taxes on seated and unseated lands must be on or before the first day of February. The balance due on the first day of March following will bear interest, and the collectors must pay the interest on the amount so in arear from that date. We wish every collector would pay off his 1877 duplicates in December. It would be better for all of it would be done.

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER, } Com's.
J. E. SANDS,
Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. Nov. 13, '77.
Nov. 16, 3w Attest: WM. KNICKBAUM, Clerk.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1877

Of course the possession of the Senate by either party is a thing to be desired under ordinary circumstances, as grave and important matter of legislation, affecting the country as well as parties are constantly arising. For this reason the Democrats are making a most gallant effort to secure the seating of Butler of South Carolina and Spofford of Louisiana. For the same reason the Republicans—some of them—are endeavoring in the most frantic manner to keep these duly elected gentlemen out. Other Republicans, for purely personal reasons, are equally anxious. For all its importance one has to feel a kind of amusement when one considers the question as it now stands. Some Republican Senators of course, charge all these troubles upon the Administration. Blaine stays away, Hamlin goes to meet him, and a great deal of demoralization is manifesting itself among other radicals. Conkling stands at his post and fights sturdily to prevent Butler's admission, imagining probably that in so doing he is commmending himself to the party as in some sense its preserver while the Administration appears as its destroyer. Edmunds out of a vanity born of his recent prominence in party counsels, fights to preserve his personal ascendancy over his brother Republican Senators. Upon these two the weight of the battle falls, but I doubt if either of them cares a fig aside from the effect upon his own fortunes, whether Butler comes in and the Senate becomes Democratic or Butler stays out and the Senate remains Republican. The justice of the case is confessedly with the Democracy and that fact, even if there were not for these other causes for Republican disorganization, would overcome the discipline which has so long held the party in power.

If the contest in the Senate is continued as long as it can be under the rules, probably neither the South Carolina nor the Louisiana Senators will be admitted at this session.

Your correspondent listened on Saturday night to the closing argument of Attorney General Connor of South Carolina before our Courts as to whether Senator Patterson should be returned to that State on a requisition from its Governor, as a fugitive from justice. This case is the first in which a Senator has been concerned, and has excited great interest here. The argument of Mr. Connor was very able and created a most favorable impression on all. He answered with great skill all the points made by the counsel of Senator Patterson. The decision will be made in a few days.

The storm of Friday and Saturday has caused almost unprecedented destruction to property in this neighborhood and in Virginia. But the saddest of all its results is the loss, with over a hundred lives, of the U. S. Steamer Huron. It is said that this vessel put to sea in the midst of the storm in obedience to orders from this city. If so, there would seem to be good reason for an investigation.

A Democratic daily paper is announced to appear here soon. The names given in connection with this enterprise are such that we may safely conclude the paper will not be afflicted with what has contributed to the death of so many Democratic dailies here—heaviness. By the way, the *National Union* started as an Administration paper, and in some respects ably managed, has not had the popular success its projectors hoped for. The *National Republican*, anti-administration, gets a much better local support.

SEMINOLE.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Louis Bernhard has an elegant assortment of Jewelry, Silverware, and plated ware, consisting of Watches, pins, and Ear Rings, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Castors, Napkin Rings, Vases, &c., &c. Also elegant clocks for parlor mantles. His goods are all suitable for Christmas presents.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least try one bottle as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggeist about it Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

April 20, '77-1y jl

Business Notices

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27:tf

More Black Gros Silk cut bias at Lutz & Sloan's for 95 cents a yard.

Fresh Mince Meat at Marr's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

The Berwick Dispensary is now in full blast, with a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Fancy Goods, which are offered at lowest rates by A. Brittain, proprietor.

Lutz & Sloan's stock of Dress Goods is so large that they cannot give all the prices in the paper, but if you will call they will satisfy you that they are low enough.

Oyster Crackers at Conner's.

Nice Honey at Marr's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

A full line of Corsets at Lutz & Sloan's, Hip gore for 35 cents, long bone for 50 cents, quilted bust for 85 cents, Cooley's cork corset for 85 cents, Mme. Foy's for $1.00 and Dr. Walker's health corsets for $1.15.

For a beautiful and tasty drug store call and see A. Brittain's Berwick Dispensary. "It is a gem" say all who have seen it. Mr. Brittain is an old druggist, and is assisted by Mr. Whittle a regular graduate of Pharmacy from Baltimore.

New Valencia, Muscatel and seedless Raisins at Conner's.

Nicest bed-room Lamp at Conner's. Call and see it,

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

The place to buy your Drugs at the lowest rates and to have physicians' prescriptions compounded carefully and accurately is at the Berwick Dispensary. A. Brittain, proprietor.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Choice Honey at Conner's.

Black and Chinchilli fur Trimmings good widths for 45 cents a yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

30 cents will buy a White Fur Cap for a child at Lutz & Sloan's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Nice Raisins, Prunes and Currants at Marr's.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Extra preparation!

Superior quality!

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. nov. 23, 77-4w d

25 CARDS, 25 styles with name 10 c. Outfit 10 c. Samples 3 c. J. B. HUSTED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. d nov. 23, 77-4w

FREE Mammoth Outfit to Everybody. Nine-dollar watch free with first order. Ten dollars a day guaranteed. M. CRONEGH & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wis. nov. 23, 77-4w d

AGENTS WANTED FOR
CREATIVE SCIENCE
or Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-Relations: Love, its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. nov. 23, 77-4w d

Father's Remedy. For Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Rheumatism, Fractured Limbs, Frosted Limbs and Parts, Pains in the Muscles and Joints, Indolent Ulcers, Discharging Sores, Swelled Sore Leg, Erysipelas, and Varicose Veins is SANFORD'S EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL. Ask for it because it is better, stronger and cheaper than any other, and is warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. nov. 23, 77-4w d

WANTED!
An Energetic Man or Woman in every County to take the Agency for two of the Most Popular Publications in the Country. Four of the Finest Chromos (25 x 30 inches each) to every subscriber. The Best Combination Ever before offered to Agents, and the Most Liberal Inducements to subscribers. Our Fine Publications, Elegant Premiums, and Large Commissions place us AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS. Send for our Illustrated Circulars and terms.
E. P. & L. RESTEIN, Publishers, 717 Sansom street, Philadelphia. d nov. 24, 77-4w

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
STRONG DRINK
THE CURSE AND THE CURE
The most intense and powerful book ever issued. The DRINK HABIT by the veteran author, T. S. Arthur. A book to startle and enlighten the people. Vivid pictures and proofs, how it curses Body, Soul, Home, Society, etc. Unfolds the work of INSANITY, ULCERS, Gospel Temperance, Woman's Crusade, Francis Murphy, Prohibition, etc., etc. Only $2. Its sale is Marvelous. OUR BIBLES with 2000 Illustrations far excel all others. Prices just reduced 25 per cent!! Send for terms.
HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom st., Philadelphia, Pa. d nov. 23, 77-4w

BEATTY Piano, Organ best in the World! Look! Startling! See! Organs, 12 stops $55. Pianos only $130. Cost $350. Circulars Free. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. nov. 9, 77-4w d

Send for Reduced Price List of
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW AND SHLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $60. EARLY THIS MONTH. (Nov. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO Boston, New York or Chicago. nov. 9, 77-4w d

AGENTS WANTED!!
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
929 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY;
CHICAGO, ILL.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
OR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
nov., 77-4w d

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having received from an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions. Address, with stamp, W. W. SHERAR, 126 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. nov. 9, 77-4w d

JACKSON'S
BEST & ABOVE ALL
These brands of Sweet Fine are acknowledged by all to be the Finest Chewing Tobaccos in the market. Put up in all shapes and sizes, in Mahogany and black wrappers. Sold by the trade generally. Send for sample to the manufacturers.
C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.
GEO. P. WARDLE, General Agent, Nos. 122 & 124 South Water street, Philadelphia. nov. 9, 77-4 d

Mammoth Outfit to Everybody. Nine-dollar watch free with first order. Ten dollars a day guaranteed. M. CRONEGH & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wis. nov. 23, 77-4w d

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1877.

FIRST WEEK.

Uriah Chamberlin vs. D.W. Johnson.
M. Grover's Adm'rs. vs. C. H. Wolf
A. T. Ikeler vs. Jonas Doty.
Levi Kinley vs. N. L. Campbell.
D. F. Seybert vs. Philip Appleman.
Milton Charles vs. Rice & Hagenbuch
C. B. Brockway vs. Orange township.
Ashland Banking Co. vs. Frederick Bush
S. G. Stetler vs. Lewis Yetter
First National Bank of Ashland vs. Daniel Morris.
Albert Winton vs. Jonas Doty, et al
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Joseph M. Freck.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Jackson & Woodin.
C. J. Ash vs. William Ikeler.
Columbia Insurance Co vs. Jackson & Woodin.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Nescopeck Bridge Co.
Henry C. Conner vs. Emanuel Conner's Adm'r.
D. F. Seybert vs. J. W. Sankey,
J. R. Dayton & Co. vs. Jacob Breisch et. al
Amos Savage vs. Abram Kline et. ux.
John Hill vs. C. D. Fowler.
Wm. L. Parks vs. John Hill.
J. C. Smith & Son vs. Jesse Zaner's Ex'r.
Sarah Hill et. al. vs. Penn'a Canal Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Sarah Faux et. al. vs. S. J. Faux et. al
Aaron Dreisbach vs. Simon Shellhammer et. al
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. M. M. Appleman.
Peter Wilson's Adm'r. vs. Jesse A. Losee.
W. J. Correll's use vs. D. J. Waller
Hannah Weiss vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. G. W. Sterner.
Ezra S. Lyons vs J. B. Eves.
Jacob Evans' Ex'r. vs. Thomas E. Geddis et. al.
S. W. Garrison vs. Turnbach & Hess
Samuel Giger vs. Francis Evans.
David J. Waller vs. George Weaver's Ex'r's.
Schuyler & Reasner vs. Aaron Bender.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. al.
Bloomsburg Lumber Co. vs. William Morris et. ux.
Bank of Espy vs. William Milnes' Ex'rs.
Toles & Sweet vs. William Milnes' Ex'r's.
William Linnville vs. Peter Ent's Administrator.
O. B. Millard vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
Mary George vs. James Morrison
Daniel Leiby et. al. vs. Henry Knapp.
George Getty vs. Daniel B. Stevens.
Sarah Caul vs. Samuel and Emma Reppert.
J. R Jamison vs. M. Grover's admr's
Augustus Everhart vs. Daniel Everhart.
Bernard Ammerman vs. W. C. Johnson et ux.
William G. Linnville vs. Peter K. Mensch
Niel Lenihen vs. Conyngham and Claralia Poor District.
C. B. Brockway vs. First National Bank of Berwick
William Krickbaum's use vs. L. T. Sharpless et. al.
Lewis Mochenberg vs. Andrew Boyer
Edward Byrne vs. Ezekiel Cole
Thomas Schweppenheiser vs. I. K. Schweppenheiser;
Wagner, Sturn & Co. vs C. R Barnes et ux
William Snyder's Ex'rs vs Valentine Bidleman
C. W. Thompson vs Bernhard Stohner
R. W. Lyons vs Shoreas Stackhouse's ex'r
United States Fanning Mill Company vs Franklin Yoe
Pernelia Koons vs. Seltzer & Miller.
Matthias Shaffer vs John McDowell's adm'r

Jurors for Dec. Term, 1877.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Delly, L. B. Rupert.
Benton—Lafayette Keeler.
Berwick—Daniel Reedy.
Centre—Peter Scott.
Fishingcreek—Harman Kline, Elias Laubach.
Greenwood—Elias Kline, Alfred Heacock.
Hemlock—H. D. Purcell, Peter S. Brugler, Nehemiah Reece.
Locust—Jeremiah Snyder, Samuel Camp.
Madison—Chester Johnson.
Mifflin—Samuel Snyder.
Montour—Peter Heinbach, Wm. H. Weaver.
Orange—Reuben Bellas, M. S. Williams.
Scott—T. B. Miller, Joseph Lilley, B. Wapples, Jacob Tarwilliger.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK

Beaver—Elias Miller, William Mensinger, Isaac Harring-r, John L. Bond, Moses Sitcher.
Benton—Clemuel McHenry, Thomas Davis.
Bloom—Thomas Hickey, John Leacock, John Purcell jr.
Berwick—Reinhard Berger.
Briarcreek—David Shaffer, Geo. W. Miller.
Catawissa—M. D. Harman, J. B. Yetter, Theodore Kreigh, John Ellis.
Centre—Samuel Bowen, Jerry Hagenbuch.
Franklin—O. D. L. Kostenbauder.
Greenwood—Abram Triplefoote, J. Barton Quick, James Van Horn, T. F. Hayman.
Hemlock—Matthias A. Moore, Seth Shoemaker, Levi Wright.
Jackson—George McHenry, Daniel Fritz, Thomas Y. Hess
Locust—Wm. Shuyler, David Yager, Wesley Perry.
Madison—David Phillips, John Shetler.
Main—White Reinheimer.
Montour—Jackson Walker, Samuel Gligger.
Mifflin—Isaac Andreas, J. J. Hartzel, Samuel Beck.
Mt. Pleasant—Geo. W. Jacoby.
Orange—C. B. Appleman, Abner Welsh, William H. Snyder.
Scott—John Kressler, John Shollenberger.
Sugarloaf—D. B. Cole.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Henry Klein, J. H. Johnson, J. K. Grotz
Chester Hughes,
Briarcreek—Emor Dietterick.
Benton—Wm. Appleman, Jacob Woolever.
Catawissa—Henry Hollingshead, Mahlon Hamlin.
Centre—Wm. Shaffer, T. D. Strouse, Samuel Hidlay.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Creveling.
Greenwood—John Sands, A. Y. Whitmoyer.
Locust—Samuel Reinbold.
Madison—George Murphy, William Graham.
Main—Geo. Hollenback, Joseph Hartzel, N. H. W., Brown, John F. Creasy.
Mifflin—Andrew Stigley, Christian Harpster, P. J. Workhiser.
Mt. Pleasant—Josephus Grimes, John McMullin, James F. Sands,
Orange—Silas Shuman.
Pine—A. E. Girton.
Roaringcreek—Owen Hoagland, Frank Yocum.
Scott—Robert S. Ent.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Hess, John W. Klie, Reuben Davis.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 3d day of Dec., 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of David Shaffer, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Hiram Lunger, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
3. Widow of Simon Linn, late of Montour township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. Widow of Elijah Summers, late of Montour township, deceased.
6. Widow of Elias Harig, late of Locust township, deceased.
7. Widow of C. H. Girton, late of Hemlock township, deceased

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 2, 1877. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

3,000 AGENTS WANTED. From $5 to $15 a Day Sure. Ministers, Book and Picture Agents, and all out of employment of either sex, here is the best chance offered this season. A Cash Present of from $5 to $100 will be given to every Good Working Agent. Send 10 cents for small sample, or better still, $1 for 3 large samples with circulars, terms, &c., and go to work at once.
REV. S. T. BUCK,
jw&co nov. 16, 77-1m Box 146, Milton, Pa. Mention this paper.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 3d day of Dec., 1877, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of M. V. B. Kline, Administrator of Nathaniel Overdorf, late of Catawissa, deceased.
2. The account of Henry Getting, Administrator of Jacob Getting, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The account of Samuel Knorr, Administrator of Margaret Appleman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The account of William H. Shoemaker, Guardian of Agnes Reichelifer, a minor child of Michael Reichelifer, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The account of George Bitner and John A. Bitner, Administrators of Peter Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of James P. McClure, Administrator of Catharine Rishel, late of Montour township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Charles Kessler, Administrator of George Kessler, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. The account of Jacob M. Harman Guardian of Charles M. Hayhurst, a minor child of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, decd.
9. The first account of Ezra Stephens administrator de bonis non of William Hess late of Sugarloaf, deceased
10. The account of Hiram J. Reeder, Executor of Elizabeth Overdorf, late of Catawissa, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Samuel Kressler, Administrator of George Kressler, late of Scott township, deceased.
12. The final account of William Neal, one of the Executors of William Snyder, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of John H. Davis and Margaret Davis, administrators of David Davis late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 2, 1877. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court on the 4th day of December next and will be confirmed after four days unless exceptions be filed.

The account of Hiram J. Reeder, Assignee of Nathan Kostenbauder.

The account of Jacob Hartman, Committee of Henry Hartman, a lunatic, now deceased.

B. F. ZARR,
Prothonotary's Office, Nov. 1, '77-4t Prothy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID SHAFFER, JR., DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of David Shaffer jr., late of Briarcreek twp., Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Levi Shaffer, Administrator of same township, to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

LEVI SHAFFER,
Administrator.
nov. 16-6w *

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL SNYDER, SR., DEC'D.

Letters of Administration de bonis non, on the estate of Daniel Snyder, sr., late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

B. F. HARTMAN,
Administrator.
nov. 9 '77-6w

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE

Board of Managers of the Bloomsburg Gas Company held October 25th, a dividend of two per cent. was declared payable to stockholders at the office of C. W. Miller, Secretary on the 1st day of December, 1877.

S. KNORR,
President.
nov. 16, 77

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure

Agricultural.

Horses and Oxen.

The one strong argument brought forward in favor of oxen over horses for farm teams, is that oxen will sell for beef, while horses are buried in the ground when their days of usefulness are past; but if oxen are to be turned into beef, probably, they should rarely be kept after they are eight years old, and probably more money could be made by selling even younger. Some farmers have found it better to sell as soon as the animals have reached maturity, or before they stop growing. The system requires buying and selling very frequently or a constant replacing of the full grown animals by younger ones raised to take their places. Where one has plenty of pasture for raising steers, where beef production can be made profitable, a farmer can do all his farm work with young, growing steers at a very low cost. But there are objections to such a course. No team of steers is as safe or as handy as a team of well trained oxen. Steers are constantly learning the peculiar ways of their drivers, and just as they become perfectly handy and familiar with what is required of them, they must go to the butcher to make room for another pair.

For work and beef combined the ox is ahead of the horse, especially where beef is of more account than work. This ability to do a fair amount of work while producing beef, is the one strong point in favor of oxen over horses for farm teams, and it is about the only point in their favor, for a poor old ox is worth a little more than a poor old horse, and for steady hard work, the horse will beat every time. One great objection to the use of oxen for steady hard, work, and one which is too often overlooked, because too little understood, is the fact that oxen must be allowed a great deal more time than horses for taking and masticating their food. A teamster who knows little or nothing of animal physiology is likely to overlook this matter, and will be very apt to ruin his oxen before he is aware of doing them any harm. Oxen, like cows, eat their food very rapidly. They can swallow a breakfast, dinner, or supper in a very short time. An ox will eat two or three pounds of hay while a horse is eating one pound, but when the horse has eaten his meal he is ready for work, while the ox is just in the right condition to lie in the shade and chew his cud.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Leaks in the Barn.

Here and there may be seen stables and barns with broken windows, loose and boards, holes in the roofs, or doors and windows that gape open, and refuse to shut closely. Through these openings the cold air and rain will leak in, and the warm air will leak out. Such leaks as these are disagreeable to see, and are uncomfortable to the occupants of the buildings. But these are by no means the whole of the affair. The worst of it is, that through these leaks the farmer's profits disappear, very silently, it is true, but not the least steadily and constantly. While his cattle stand and shiver in the cool, sharp nights, or steam under the penetrating rain-storms or snow, with every shiver there disappears a quantity of the fodder from the barn, as well as some of the milk from the cows, some fat from the steers and the pigs, some wool from the sheep, and some eggs from the poultry. The farmer looks and wonders. He complains that the cows are rough, that "there is no good in the feed;" that the pigs do not fatten as fast as they should, that there are no eggs and the hens are eating their heads off. Well, an animal can not use up all its food in keeping warm, and at the same time make milk, fat, wool or eggs. These are made from food, and from only the surplus of the food after the bodily wants and needs are supplied. In the polar regions, a man needs six pounds of fat meat, and the same of bread, for his daily means, while an East Indian needs but a pound of rice for a day's subsistence. When working in the northern woods in the depths of winter, while the thermometer is far below zero for weeks at a time, the lumberer eats with relish huge lumps of clear fat pork, with his daily two pounds of bread and liberal messes of bean soup; food of this king would sicken a man, where he to look at it in the harvest field. All this food goes to make up the waste of heat from the body during the excessive cold. It is precisely so in the barn, or in the pig-pen. If these are kept so warm that water will never freeze in them, much less food is needed by the animals than if the air is far below a freezing temperature; and if the temperature is comfortably warm, less food still will be required. So wherever a stream of cold air, snow or rain, pours in upon the cattle, or when they are miserable and uncomfortable, a stream of wasted food pours out all the time through the leak. Now is the time to stop these leaks. A board here and there; a good glazed window in place of a broken shutter; warm, dry litter in place of a foul wet bed; a tight roof and a plastered or double boarded ceiling, all these are actually worth more than an extraportion of food to an animal, because although when cold and chilled it eats the more, yet it thrives poorly; while if well housed, it will keep sleek and thrifty upon comparatively moderate feeding.

Fall Ploughing.

This subject has often been treated, with various opinions of the effect of moving the soil in the fall, and subject it to action of the frost before seeding with a spring crop. But the difference of opinion had from arisen the difference of conditions. The great advantage of fall ploughing arises from the pulverizing effect of frost; but if the soil is light or sandy, it needs compacting rather than pulverizing, and is thus better ploughed in spring. In discussing the different modes of cultivating land, farmers should always take into consideration all the circumstances, and the writers on agricultural practice should state all the points likely to effect the result. This is so often neglected as to lead to disappointment when the practice is adopted under new conditions. The reasons for fall ploughing have been often misunderstood, and the practice misapplied. Bearing in mind that it is intended to assist in the pulverizing of stiff soils by the action of frost, it follows that the soil should not be wet or saturated with water through the winter for this would prevent the expected action of the frost. If the land is heavy, and lies nearly level, it should be ploughed into ridges by turning two furrows together, which leaves quite a dead furrow between each two ridges to receive the water, and these ridges will be penetrated by the frost, and so pulverized, that when the ridge is split by a large, double moldboard plow in spring, laying it over each way into the furrow, the land will be level and work up mellow for a seed bed.—*The Cultivator.*

An Iowa man obtained a divorce from his wife and then hired her for a cook. The woman is delighted with the change, because now she can have a new dress occasionally, and a little pin-money in her pocket.

Miscellaneous.

A Child Queen.

I wonder how many of the little girl readers of *St. Nicholas* are fond of history? If they answer candidly, I do not doubt that a very large proportion will declare that they prefer the charming stories they find in *St. Nicholas* to the dull pages of history with its countless battles and murdered sovereigns. But history is not every bit dull by any means, as you will find if your elder sisters and friends will select portions for you to read that are suitable to your age and interests. Perhaps you are very imaginative, and prefer fairy tales to all others. I am sure, then, that you will like the story I am about to tell you, of a little French princess, who was married and crowned Queen of England when only eight years old, and who became a widow at twelve.

This child sovereign was born many hundred years ago—in 1387—at the palace of the Louvre in Paris, of whose noble picture gallery I am sure you all have heard,—if, indeed, many have not seen it yourselves. She was the daughter of the poor King Charles VI., whose misfortunes made him insane, and for whose amusement playing-cards were invented, and of his queen Isabeau of Bavaria, a beautiful but very wicked woman. Little Princess Isabella was the eldest of twelve children. She inherited her mother's beauty, and was petted by her parents and the entire court of France.

King Richard II. of England, who was a widower about thirty years old, was urged to marry again; and instead of selecting a wife near his own age, his choice fell upon little Princess Isabella.

"She is much too young," he was told. "Even in five or six years she will not be old enough to be married." The king, however, thought this objection too trifling to stand in the way of his marriage, and saying, "The lady's age is a fault that every day will remedy," he sent a magnificent embassy to the court of France, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and consisting of earls, marshals, knights, and squires of honor uncounted, with attendants to the number of five hundred.

When the embassy reached Paris, and the offer of marriage had been formally accepted, the archbishop and the earls asked to see the little princess who was soon to become their queen. At first the French Council refused, saying so young a child was not prepared to appear on public occasions, and they could not tell how she might behave. The English noblemen were so solicitous, however, that at last she was brought before them. The earl marshal immediately knelt before her, and said in the old-fashioned language of the time: "Madam, if it please God, you shall be our lady and queen."

Queen Isabeau stood at a little distance, curious and anxious, no doubt, to know how her little daughter would answer this formal address. To her great pleasure, and the great surprise of all present, Princess Isabella replied:

"Sir, if it please God and my father that I be Queen of England, I shall be well pleased, for I am told I shall then be a great lady."

Then, giving the marshal her tiny hand to kiss, she bade him rise from his knees, and leading him to her mother, she presented him to her with the grace and ease of a mature woman.

According to the fashion of the time, Princess Isabella was immediately married by proxy, and received the title of Queen of England. Froissart, a celebrated historian living at that epoch, says: "It was very pretty to see her, young as she was, practicing how to act the queen."

In a few days, King Richard arrived from England with a gay and numerous retinue of titled ladies to attend his little bride. After many grand festivities they were married and were taken in state to England, where the Baby Queen was crowned in the famous Westminster Abbey.—*Cecelia Cleveland, St. Nicholas for November.*

The Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

BY GIDEON WELLES.

The failure of Grant to take Richmond, after his bloody overland march and the great sacrifices which had been made to reach it was discouraging.

The President, borne down with the anxiety and labor of recruiting, reinforcing, and supplying the army, which was doing so little in inspiring the country, disappointed in its expectations of military success, in warding off the blows of radical friends, and in reconciling political differences among his supporters, many of whom were opposing instead of strengthening and supporting his measures, began to feel that the Democrats would be likely to succeed in the political campaign that was then progressing.

Entering his office on one of these days, when it was evident that McClellan was to be nominated by the Democrats, when reverses prevailed, when affairs were dark, and many friends on whom he felt the Government ought to be enabled to rely were desponding—some of them, like Greeley, proposing impracticable schemes, and not very creditable terms for peace, and others were complaining because a more unrelenting course was not pursued—when the Democrats were assailing him for arbitrary measures, and both Democrats and radicals were accusing him of usurpations and holding him, not the military commander, accountable for our slaughtered countrymen and slow progress in suppressing the rebellion, he handed me a sealed envelope with a request that I would write my name across the back of it. One or two members of the Cabinet had already done so. In handing it to me he remarked that he would not then inform me of the contents of the paper enclosed, had no explanation to make, but that he had a purpose, and at some future day I should be informed of it, and be present when the seal was broken. Some three months later, after the election had terminated, all the Cabinet being present, he brought out the sealed document, which he opened and read. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 23, 1864.

This morning, as for some days past, it seems probable that this Administration will not be reelected. Then it will be my duty to cooperate with the President elect so as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterward.

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln had, after his election in 1860, and preceding his inauguration in 1861, when the great secession storm which threatened the Union was impending, and States and sections were organizing to resist the Government, received no word of encouragement, no friendly counsel, no generous support from the retiring administration. He felt that neglect of himself and the apparent disregard of the public welfare, and remembering it, he was determined that General McClellan, who from the then indications, would be nominated and elected, should, in that event, receive his willing assistance and that of the Administration to preserve the Union, though chosen by men who opposed him and his efforts in the national cause.—*The Galaxy for December.*

Scribner's Monthly for 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of Scribner's Monthly announce for the year to come the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mrs. M. E. Robinson author of a delightful paper on "Fox Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs whose papers on similar topics have been prized and popular feature of Scribner will write of Farm life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet naturalist will describe the characteristics of Western farming of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined typical character, commensurate with the subject matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in Scribner will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY."—by Edward Eggleston (author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Satlow, President of "The American Art Association."

AMERICAN SPORTS.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States the South, New England and Canada.

OUT-OF-DOOR PAPERS.—by John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," &c., will contain not only articles on birds, but on "tramping"—angling, pet and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds" and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE.—Col. George E. Waring with whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to their issues.

SAXE HOLM.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of Scribner, beginning with "Mr. Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This "novel-ette" chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

HIS INHERITANCE.—By Adeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FO-TUNE"—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in Scribner at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will reveal a phase of American society understood of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Reviews, and shorter stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or any bookseller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is worth all its cost, and its circulation is increasing in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, New York.

100,000 Copies of ST. NICHOLAS
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Only 25 cents a Copy.

Some idea of the attractions offered in the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER of St. Nicholas, of which 100,000 copies will be issued may be gained from the following: there are poems by Henry W. Longfellow and William Cullen Bryant; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the late Theodore Winthrop; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by Frank R. Stockton, "The Peterkins' Charades," by Lucretia P. Hale; a poetic riddle by Dr. J. G. Holland, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in old times and nowadays, by Gail Hamilton.

Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas number contains also the opening of a new serial story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, by Gustavus Frankenstein, entitled "Tower-Mountain," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; a "Portrait of Miss Alcott, with a sketch of her life; several poems by two little American girls; a play, and a Christmas carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The new cover is by the English Artist, Walter Crane—the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878,

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for girls, and the three serials for boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family;" and an article "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a Daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to young Americans by GEORGE MACDONALD.

The "How" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell How to bind your own books; how they mine coal; How to enjoy yourselves at home; How to be an agreeable guest; How to entertain company; How to be a carpenter; How to make an ice-boat; How to build a house: How India rubber is gathered; How matches are made; How money is made; How mackerel are caught; How they laid the Atlantic cable; How they mine in California: How they work in the tea-country; How to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life,

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as "Odd Nicolai" (a Russian story), "A Day among the Welsh Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazar," "Master Montezuma (a Mexican story), "Hansa, the Lapp Maiden," and many others.

"Jack-in-the Pulpit," "Young Contributors' department," "Letter-Box" "Riddle-Box," and "For Very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of St. Nicholas already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Present for young people. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4 each.

Subscription price, $3.00 a year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

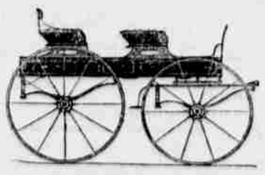
THE NEEDHAM
Musical Cabinet

PRICE, $50. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FREE.

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It possesses a mechanism of marvelous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of reproducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony and rhythm, and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct music is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address,

B. F. NEEDHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS,
143, 145 & 147 E. 23d St., New York.
Nov. 16, '77—4m.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

A New Departure
From the Manufacturer to the Consumer.

For CASH we will sell to the CONSUMER in Such Quantities as he may Need at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES
and thus save a
MIDDLE PROFIT
to the Consumer.

Before purchasing elsewhere send for our prices of
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS,
MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE,
MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN,
PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
Best Paint Brushes,
VARNISH, ALL KINDS,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL PUTTY.
Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.
Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.
HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
May 5, '76.-1y.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using
DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
OR
DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. The obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.

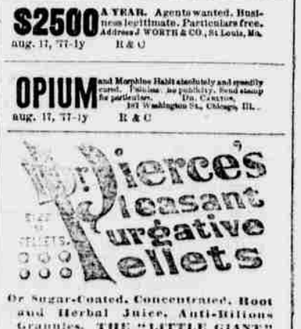
CATARRH
SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total derangement of sense of smell and taste, weariness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche**, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no *astringent* or *caustic* drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents. Douche at 75 cents, **by all Druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Proprietor,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
sep. 28, '77-tf

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Pamphlet sent privately. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. CARTER,
161 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
aug. 17, '77-1y R & C



Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Multum in Parvo Physic.

The novelty of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of chalk, crumb, and bitter ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, **scarcely larger than a mustard seed,** that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious taste. Each little **Purgative Pellet** represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in one of the large pills found for sale in drug-stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or severe in effect; but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce **a most searching and thorough, yet gentle and kindly operating, cathartic.**

$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High-colored Urine, Unsociability and Gloomy Forebodings,** use **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of our Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** Are sugar and impart the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being forever preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in pasteboard boxes or pasteboard boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative,** is needed, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop't,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
sep. 28, '77-tf

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—6 stem winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. D. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.
aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set gate s at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $8.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '76- C. W. MILLER,
19

—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
CARBOLINE
A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM.
The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
A wonderful discovery. Restores the hair. Creates a new growth of hair in six weeks.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
An elegant dressing. Restores faded hair. Was never known to fail in a single instance.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Eradicates dandruff. Restores gray hair. Is not a dye. Restores the hair naturally.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Invigorates the scalp. Acts like magic. Is doing wonders on bald heads.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Strengthens the hair. Recommends itself. Makes the old look young again.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is not a dye. Restores lost vitality. Performs what other hair restorers only claim.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Makes hair grow. Absolutely certain Is the talk all over town.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is the best hair tonic. Beautifies the hair. Is destined to become a household word.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Excelled by none. Covers the bald heads Recommends itself. One trial will convince.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Contains no minerals. Restores original color. Is praised by every one who has tried it.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Is a natural product. Restores diseased hair. Is the crowning success of the medical world.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Cooling and cleanly. Removes scurf. Is worth its weight in gold.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Makes the hair glossy. Insure, safe, certain. Buy it; you will never regret it.

CARBOLINE CARBOLINE
Sold everywhere. Price, one dollar.

CARBOLINE is prepared from the oil as it flows from Nature's great chemical laboratory, by a peculiar process invented by a practical chemist, who was led to experiment upon Petroleum as a hair restorative by reading an interesting account written by Mr. Geo. Horton, resident of the frontier town of Kiachta in Russia. Mr. Horton had tried with extraordinary success the use of Petroleum upon cattle and horses that had lost their hair on being affected with the cattle plague. The idea was suggested to him through a very curious circumstance, namely, he recollected that a former servant at the hotel, prematurely bald, had a singular habit when trimming the lamps, of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands upon the scanty locks still remaining to him. Three months from his first appearance at the hotel he was the subject of general remark, his head being covered with an abundance of FINE GLOSSY BLACK HAIR. Such a wonderful change in so short a time Mr. Horton deemed of sufficient importance to make public to the world. From practical experiments our chemical friend became convinced that Petroleum if properly prepared and freed from all irritating and illuminating substances had the remarkable property of restoring the hair to its natural state and color; still further experiments were necessary to produce an article combining the medicinal qualities of the oil in an agreeable form and odor, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous Eau de Cologne; he now presents

CARBOLINE

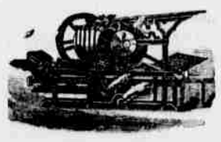
to the public without fear of contradiction as the best restorative and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO.
General Agents for the United States & Canadas.
Cor. Second Ave. & Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—BALD HEADS—
Nov. 16, 1m

ROLLINS & HOLMES,
Evans' Block, Main Street.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Ranges, Fire Place Heaters, Mantles,
PUMPS &c. &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, and
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE
Sole Agents for the
ARGAND HOT BASE STOVE
Anda[illegible]w's Elevated Oven Range.
STEAM, WATER PIPE, VALVES AND FITTINGS.
Constantly on hand, PLUMBING and STEAM FITTING Promptly
Oct. 19, '77.-tf *Attended to*

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.
CHEMICAL PAINT,
and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.
Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

The Columbian



IS THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
AND HAS THE
Largest Circulation
OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.
Terms $2.00 a Year.
Country Produce taken on Subscription
THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF TYPE
IN THIS PAPER
ARE ONLY
A SMALL SAMPLE
OF THE INNUMERABLE
Variety of Job Letters
AND MATERIAL
In the Columbian Office.
All kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing done on short notice and at low rates.
OFFICE NORTH SIDE OF THE COURT HOUSE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE SUN.

1878 NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would respectfully announce that its publication will be continued with unabated energy and vigor. During the past few years it has been a constant source of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid 55 cts a month or $6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post paid $1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

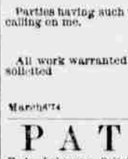
Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas and beyond. Ninety ten-pound bundles greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor and friend. Its news, a literal, agricultural, and literary department, make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs or ten with the cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
nov. 2, '77-4w New York City.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New paths marked out by that prince of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of the Lexington Avenue, N. Y. Purchasers of this book have at liberty to consult its author personally, free. Price by mail $2.50 for the STANDARD edition, or $1.50 for the POPULAR edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. Agents Wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th street, N. Y. oct. 12-'77-3m

$60 Per month will be paid to a good energetic man in each county to introduce DR. ROGERS'
New Illustrated History of Penn'a.
Write immediately, and state experience in this business, and age. Address,
D. C. GODDRICH, Publisher,
Harrisburg, Pa.
☞ Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. oct. 12-13w

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,
old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Esp. and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 5, '76-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE
SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
[illegible]
aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING,
in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.
Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
WM. F. BODINE.
March 6'74

PATENTS.
P. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Through Preparation for Business!
And Telegraphic Institute,
108 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Increased facilities. Telegraphic Dept. in charge of the Manager and Electrician of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. For full particulars, call or send for free illustrated circular. J. F. SOULE, Pres.
aug. 24, '77-6m R & C

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,
N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

What will the Weather be To-morrow? Pool's Signal Service Barometer

And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for Circular.
U. S. NOVELTY CO., 603 Broadway, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement and mention your nearest Express Office.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk.
oct. 5, '77-6m J. W. & CO.

Wide Awake for 1878.

The popular estimation of "Wide Awake" is well summed up in what a distinguished literary gentleman said: "The other magazines lie on the table fresh and clean, while 'Wide Awake' is read to tatters." That "Wide Awake" will continue to be "read to tatters" the following announcements for 1878 are good guarantees.

I. "Prue and I." By Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell. A Serial Story for the girls of Life in the great Northwest.

II. A General Misunderstanding. By Charles R. Talbot. A splendid and humorous serial story for the boys.

III. The Story of English Literature for young people. By Mary Cecil White (Mrs. Lillie). Eighteen Illustrated Papers.

IV. Aunt Dolly's School-Room Stories. For Little Folks. By Mrs. Wm. E. Bryant.

V. The Child Toilers of Boston Streets. Twelve Illustrated Papers. By Emma E. Brown.

VI. Little Miss Muslin of Quintillian Square. Her Fortunes and Misfortunes. By John Brownjohn. Drawings by Hopkins.

Original Music by T. Crampton. Parlor Pastimes by Geo. R. Hartnett. Prize Guess Work. Illustrated Short Stories. Full-page Illustrated Poems. Papers Foreign Travel and Natural History. All by the brightest authors and artists.

Only $2.50 a year. Free of postage. Send subscriptions to
D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

THE SUN.

1878 NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would respectfully announce that its publication will be continued with unabated energy and vigor. During the past few years it has been a constant source of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, post paid 55 cts a month or $6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is an eight-page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. THE SUNDAY SUN has met with great success. Post paid $1.20 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN?